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REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

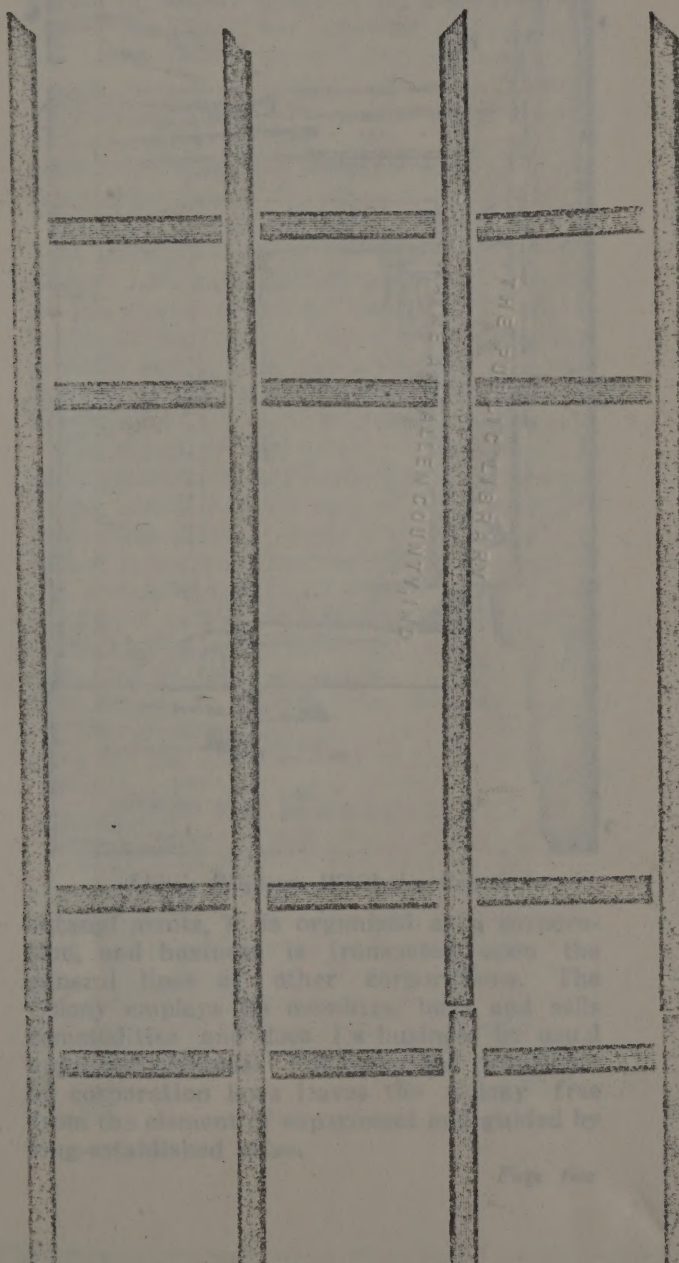
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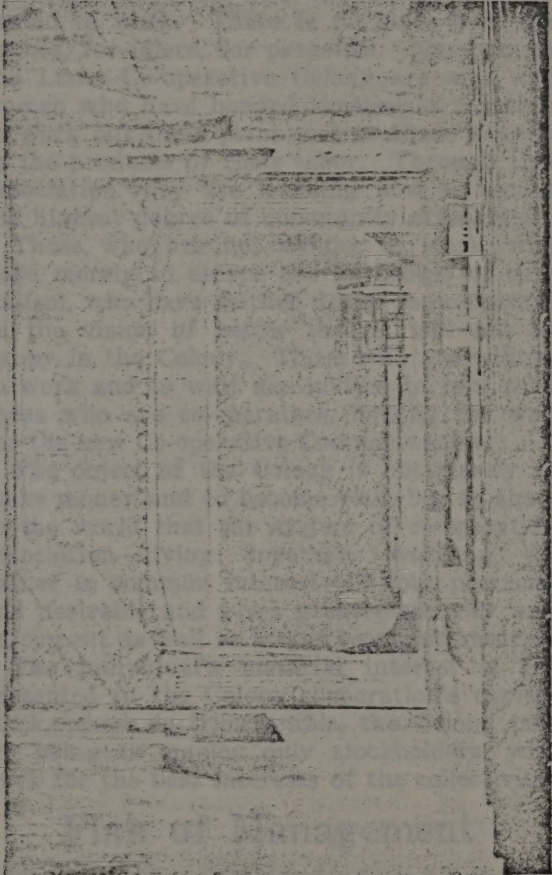
Gateway To Freedom



Llano Colony Is Your Gateway to Freedom

A Miniature Co-operative Commonwealth

The aims of the Llano Colony are to create a complete miniature co-operative commonwealth, where all the tools, land, machinery, industries, etc., are collectively owned by those who labor, and where the application of labor power will return to him its full social reward. To insure stability and avoid legal



Llano's Playhouse Which Joy Pervades

entanglements, it is organized as a corporation, and business is transacted upon the general lines of other corporations. The Colony employs its members, buys and sells commodities and does its business by usual approved methods. Following the precedents of corporation laws leaves the Colony free from the element of experiment and guided by long-established rules.

In order that each individual may understand exactly what is expected of him, and the organization as a whole protected against unscrupulous or meddlesome persons, a working contract is signed between the individual and the Colony.

Private profit has been eliminated, special privilege abolished. Houses are provided for residents and undisturbed possession is given during the life of the working contract, and this latter depends on the fulfillment of its obligations by the holder thereof.

Those who come into the Colony are expected to work. There is no place here for drones, for idlers, for parasites. Members of the Llano Co-operative Colony are men and women who have banded themselves together to work out their plans and to share equally in the products of their labor. Through this association they are learning how to secure the highest degree of community efficiency.

Those who are not willing to work, who hope merely to escape the hardships of capitalism, who have neither desire to co-operate or the vision of better things, will not be happy in the Colony. Those who are willing to work and to wait are invited to join with those who are co-operators, hewing the way for the new Co-operative Commonwealth.

The object of the Colony is not merely to make money and to become rich, but to show to the world that the system of co-operative association—living together, working together in common interest—is both practical and desirable and gives greater security and enjoyment as well as larger economic returns.

The individual's material interest is represented in the Colony corporation's capital stock, which is transferable, the Colony policy being to employ only stockholders, who work for the best interests of the collectivity.

Plan of Management

The plan of management adopted has been selected after a trial of several methods. It is intended to combine the greatest efficiency with the greatest good to the greatest number. The Board of Directors has official responsibility. Through a general manager and competent foremen the management of the community and the industries is carried

on. The Board of Directors is selected annually by the stockholding residents of the Colony, and are subject to the corporation laws of the state and nation, as well as the rules laid down by the stockholders. The aim is to select competent foremen who must be efficient, fair, loyal, and able to get along with their comrades. By this plan the workers remain in control of their own property, yet an incentive is at the same time placed on ability and efficiency and an essential sense of responsibility. Thoroughness and careful-



One of the Colony-Built Dormitories

ness are encouraged. However, no form of management can be said to be the final one. Such changes must be made from time to time as changing conditions or greater enlightenment may warrant.

Maintenance of Members

Each family is considered as a unit, and allowance is based on the requirements of the family. The ideal is a credit system, with

members using discretion and fairness in their demands on the commissary. With a better appreciation and understanding of the enterprise grows a system of co-operative ethics—and this makes practicable things not possible in the earlier days of the Colony enterprise.

The use of comparatively unlimited credit, of a more limited credit, of cash payments to heads of families on the unfair basis of adult employed members, or reduced payments in cash, of printed or metal tokens supplied equally to all members of each family, and of these tokens paid only to the head of each family—each of these methods has been used and modified or superseded as evils were discovered or its limitations made apparent, till a limited credit system, members voluntarily practicing judicious economy, has eventually been attained. This may be changed again when conditions warrant.

No Constitution or Laws

Many persons who want to know how the affairs of the Llano Co-operative Colony are conducted think they must secure a copy of a constitution and by-laws. There is no constitution. The Llano Community contents itself with a *declaration of principles*. The corporation by-laws are the stereotyped by-laws of almost every state. The only innovation is in the restricting of anyone from voting more than 2000 shares of stock, regardless of how many shares he holds. As this is to be the ultimate holding of every member, this is considered a strong protective clause. The incorporation charter is also the usual type and gives the corporation the right to transact almost all manner of business. The Nevada corporation laws are liberal, safe and well construed. There is no disposition on the part of state officials to interfere.

Declaration of Principles

In conducting the affairs of the Llano del Rio Colony it has been found that the fewer inflexible rules and regulations the greater is the harmony. Instead of an elaborate constitution and a set of laws the colonists have

a Declaration of Principles and they live up to the spirit of them. The declaration follows:

Things used productively must be owned collectively.

The rights of the community shall be paramount over those of any individual.

Liberty of action is only permissible when it does not restrict the liberty of another.

Law is a restriction of liberty and is only just when operating for the benefit of the community at large.

Values created by the community shall be vested in the community alone.

The individual is not justly entitled to more land than is sufficient to satisfy a reasonable desire for peace and rest. Productive land held for profit shall not be held by private ownership.

Talent and intelligence are gifts which should rightly be used in the service of others. The development of these by education is the gift of the community to the individual, and the exercise of greater ability entitles none to the false reward of greater possessions, but only to the joy of greater service to others.

Only by identifying his interests and pleasures with those of others can man find real happiness.

The duty of the individual to the community is to develop ability to the greatest degree possible by availing himself of all educational facilities and to devote the whole extent of that ability to the service of all.

The duty of the community to the individual is to administer justice, to eliminate greed and selfishness, to educate all, and to aid any in time of age or misfortune.

;

Collective Ownership

As stated in the second paragraph—*"Things used productively must be owned collectively"* all livestock, machinery, lands, buildings, enterprises, increased values, and accumulations are collectively owned by the Colony.

All buildings and building lots are owned by the community, with no rent charged those who occupy them. This prevents petty bickering, gives the community complete control of its property, and guarantees that no profiteering, no rent, interest, or profit transactions shall take place.

Colony Management— Workers' Control

The Colony is incorporated because this gives the utmost protection to members in every respect.

The general manager is selected by the Board of Directors. The Board is legally responsible for every transaction. Annual elections make such changes in the board as are deemed desirable by the membership, which is at all times in control. Foremen have charge of departments. Workers are changed from one place to another by the management; if they have preference, these are, of course, respected, and they are given the work they like best as soon as conditions permit.

Location of Llano

Vernon Parish is about midway of the State north and south, being 110 miles from Shreveport on the north and about the same distance from Beaumont, Texas, on the south. The main line of the Kansas City Southern railway connects the Colony directly with these two thriving centers, and forms a direct route to Kansas City, some 600 miles north. It is in the healthful highlands.

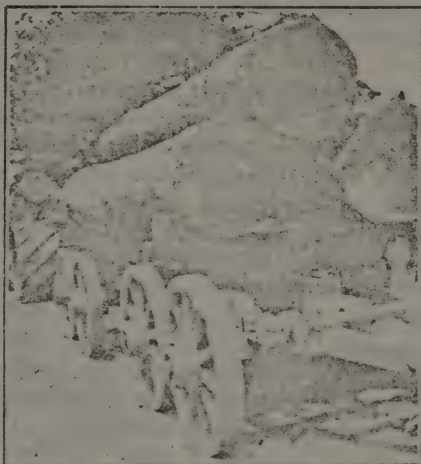
The Sabine River is 20 miles to the west, and the Red River is about 50 miles to the east. This section is very well drained, seldom having standing water more than a few hours after the heaviest rains. Much of the land is cut over, the lumbering companies being still at work in this section.

A system of state highways is now being constructed, which will link up the Colony with many large cities—Shreveport, 110 miles; Beaumont about 100 miles; Lake Charles, Baton Rouge, and Alexandria. This highway is constructed through the Colony.

The Resources

The Commission of Agriculture and Immigration has this to say regarding Vernon Parish:

"This Parish is situated in the western part of the state and contains 986,600 acres of land. The formation is chiefly pine hills, with a little prairie and alluvial lands. The Kansas City Southern Railway runs north and south through this parish. . . . Leesville, on the railroad, is the parish seat. Cotton is the chief product, and corn and oats, hay, peas, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes and sorghum are grown. The fruits and nuts are peaches, pears, plums, pecans, apples, figs, pomegranates, and grapes. Livestock comprises cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses. Game consists of deer, squirrels, coons, opossums, rabbits, beaver,



Hauling Pine Logs From the Woods To the Mill

wild turkeys, wild ducks, partridges, woodcock, pheasant, becassine snipe, plover, and rice birds. There are fine varieties of fish in the streams, among them being trout, pike, bar fish and bass. The timber is pine, oak, elm, gum, willow, hickory, and cottonwood. Extensive areas of long leaf pine exist."

Low-Priced Land

The question that must be frequently asked, and one that is altogether reasonable, too, is: *How is it possible to buy so good a tract of land and get it at low prices and on easy terms?*

There are a number of reasons. The immediate one is that the land in this parish has been held in great tracts which were covered with timber. Lumbering has been al-

most the sole industry, and land has not been offered for sale. The large lumber companies have been interested almost solely in the pine timber, which has meant large and quick returns; while many millions of feet of hardwood timber have been left growing on parts of the land we have bought because the working up of it would have required more expensive equipment, and the returns would have been smaller and much slower.

Vernon Parish has not yet been developed agriculturally. Its possibilities and resources other than timber have been left virtually untouched. Therefore, land is cheap. The Colony is purchasing on a liberal contract and very advantageous terms. Six thousand acres of this land have already been deeded to the Colony and these holdings are increased from time to time.

Additional reasons which have much to do with the low prices are these: Louisiana has had the reputation of being swampy, unhealthy, the home of malaria and fevers and mosquito-ridden. Well, Louisiana has 45,000 square miles in it, and much of the land is what is known as "highlands," being high and dry and well-drained and comparatively free from mosquitoes. However, the unfavorable reputation deterred people of other states from making any investigation. The channels of emigration have been westward rather than southward. Louisiana has been more or less self-sufficient. Her resources have never been much advertised. In many respects Louisiana is a virgin land. To test this fact, just ask yourself what you know about Louisiana and you will be surprised to find how little you really know—unless you have made it a special study.

The soil of the Llano Colony is productive and well drained and is easily worked.

The results of the colonists' endeavors so far have proved that the soil is responsive to intelligent farming.

Highlands Are Healthful

The Western Highlands of Louisiana are as different from the swampy lowlands as anyone can imagine. The western border of the state runs parallel with the Sabine River, which divides it from the state of Texas, and

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the land for many miles on each side of the river is the same. It slopes up away from the river into gradually rolling hills, not steep but gently sloping. Most of the Colony lands is of this kind, although it has some land which overflows during heavier rains, and this is thickly timbered with hardwoods.

The land is mostly well drained, and dries nicely, much of it being sandy loam, although of course, there must be a wide variety on such a large acreage. There are no swamps in the true sense of that word, as water rarely stands in the woods around here.

So much misinformation has been spread regarding the healthfulness of Louisiana that we quote from a letter received in answer to the direct question; it is from Dr. Oscar Dowling of the Louisiana State Board of Health:

Llano Publications
Gentlemen:

New Orleans, La.

Your inquiry concerning Vernon Parish received and it is a pleasure to state that health conditions in the entire state of Louisiana will compare favorably with those of any other southern state.

I regret that our morbidity and mortality statistics are incomplete, but the records show that health conditions in Vernon Parish are good.

As State Health Officer, I travel over the state—even to the remote rural districts—many times every year. I have been in Vernon during the last seven years a number of times. The citizens there are very healthy in appearance, and the schools are running over. Both of these I consider most excellent indications of good conditions.

An adequate supply of potable water may be had in any section of Vernon, and if the residents are reasonably careful as to their sanitary environs . . . they need not fear sickness any more than in any other part of the country. . . .

Very truly yours,

OSCAR DOWLING,
President.

Climate Is Mild

There is quite as much misinformation regarding the climate. Government reports should be accepted as the most authentic, rather than the opinions and report of persons who may not be careful observers. The Commission of Agriculture and Immigration has this to say regarding the climate:

"The proximity to the Gulf of Mexico secures a prevalence of southern winds, cool and moisture-laden which mitigate the extremes of weather experienced by the states to the north. . . .

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"Regarding the heat of summer in Louisiana, there prevails in many parts a totally erroneous opinion. It is believed that it must be warmer there than in other states because Louisiana is located farther south. Such reasoning is utterly false; living in close proximity to the Mexican Gulf, and having during the months of March, April, May, June, July and August, almost constantly south winds, we always have cooling sea breezes.

'Ice appears but seldom during the winter, and the climate of the entire state from October to May is attractive alike to the invalid and the visitor

"Cases of sunstroke are reported from northern and western cities; they occur but seldom here."

Many people believe that this is an extremely hot and extremely wet country. The best way to get at the facts, perhaps, is to take the weather records as issued by the Department of Agriculture Bureau for Louisiana. While these go back only four years and are not complete, it happens that during that period we have had extremes of weather as great as have been noted by old residents in the preceding quarter of a century, so it will perhaps be as complete as though kept for a much longer period.

Monthly and Annual Precipitation

(From records of Newllano Station)

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
January		2.45	4.10	3.75	5.85
February	1.78	2.20	3.00	3.60	2.50
March	3.90	3.75	6.48	2.85	2.95
April	2.40	3.45	3.00	7.15	5.45
May	2.15	3.25	4.15	1.15	4.90
June	1.80	5.95	8.65	5.55	2.70
July	6.95	3.45	3.70	3.65	*1.60
August	6.95	3.30	3.20	4.95	*1.18
September	2.15	1.10	0.00	5.35	*1.27
October	1.35	1.70	1.85	7.90	*2.90
November	5.00	1.20	2.40	8.90	*0.90
December	6.45	4.25	5.91	11.40	4.60
Totals.....	40.88	36.05	46.44	66.20	36.80

* Indicates drought

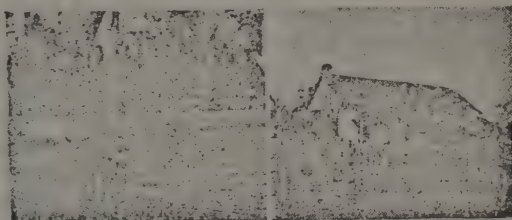
Rarely are there frosts after the first part of March sufficient to kill tender vegetables, and the first in the fall do not usually come before the middle of November, though there are exceptions, of course. The winters are not cold, and though there are occasionally cold periods of a few days to a week in duration, there are also times when it is pleasant enough to go about without wraps and to

work in offices or homes without fires in the stoves. Rarely does the thermometer go as low as 20 above. Once a year at the most there may be an inch or so of snow, which does not remain more than a few hours. The summer climate is equally pleasant, for though there are some hot days when the thermometer goes to 100, yet the nights are almost always cool enough so that a little cover may be needed toward morning. In the highlands the drainage is good and the country is as healthful as any to be found.

Dates of Killing Frosts

The latest killing frosts in the spring and the earliest in the fall as given by the weather bureau, are as follows:

Year	Last in Spring	First in Fall
1919	March 1	
1920	March 8	November 13
1921	February 21	December 5
1922	March 4	November 26



Markets Easily Reached

The essential thing after production is marketing. New Orleans is one of the greatest export markets of the United States. The cities of the Mississippi valley, of the Atlantic seaboard, and through the Panama Canal the cities of the Pacific coast are easily reached. Rail and water facilities are good. Millions of consumers live within a radius of a few hundred miles. The Kansas City Southern railroad has a station at the Colony and a siding for loading and unloading cars.

Melons, corn, tomatoes, and all other vegetables come early in the season. Two crops of Irish potatoes may be grown, because of the long growing season. Increasing production and the high quality combine to suggest the profits to be derived from truck gardening for early northern markets.

Colony Livestock

DAIRYING AND RANGE—The Colony has made a good start in the dairying business, having now two good strains in the process of development. The Holstein herds are sired by a pedigreed bull and the cows are of very good grade. The Jersey herd is a pedigreed herd and is being built up as fast as possible. The milk from the dairy is used almost exclusively for the colonists. In addition to the above the Colony has a herd of pedigreed Shorthorns which is being built up for range stock for beef. Some of the cattle are at the Colony rice ranch, where there is considerable feed. As the feed supply grows through the expansion of the cover crops on the hills, such as kudzu, the Colony dairying industry will become one of great importance.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.—The Colony has good Duroc Jersey hogs and has supplied its tables quite liberally with meat. This herd of hogs has done much to raise the standard throughout the parish, having supplied breeding stock to many of our neighbors.

HORSES AND MULES—The Colony has bought and traded for horses and mules, and is gradually increasing the number. Raising horses and mules may well become one of the Colony's enterprises within a few years.

POULTRY—Poultry does well here. The Colony has been slow in developing this important department, but has it now under way and plans to make it not only a good supply for Colony use, but also a commercial industry.

Colony's Neighbors

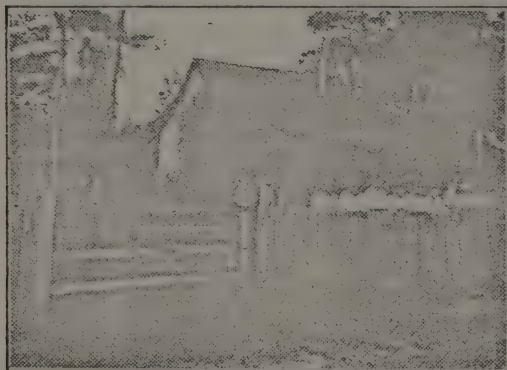
Leesville, the parish seat of Vernon Parish, is about two miles north of Newllano. It is the usual small country town, with court house, excellent high school, stores, a large saw mill, railroad round house, and all the other industries which go with a town of its size. The population is about 3500, predominantly white.

Llano's Possessions

The Llano Colony now owns about 6000 acres of land in Vernon Parish, Louisiana. On this land are perhaps 1200 acres of fine

hardwood timber, comparable with the best to be found in the Mississippi valley. Its estimated value runs into many thousands of dollars. These trees are of several kinds, among them beech, magnolia, white oak, cypress, post oak, red oak, sweet gum, and hickory. There is also much good pine though the trees are scattered in small groups, sufficient, however, to supply the Colony with all of its needs for years to come.

THE RICE RANCH.—The Colony owns a rice ranch of about 433 acres, approximately 70 miles south of the Colony, with a pumping plant which supplies both colony lands and some neighboring farms. This produced 400,000 pounds of rice the first year, and produces equally good every year when seeded to rice. A small working force is kept there, workers being shifted between this and the main colony at intervals. Rice produces a supply of straw and grain for use of the colony and a surplus for the market.



Sunday Morning—A Row of Llano Bachelors

The Colony Town

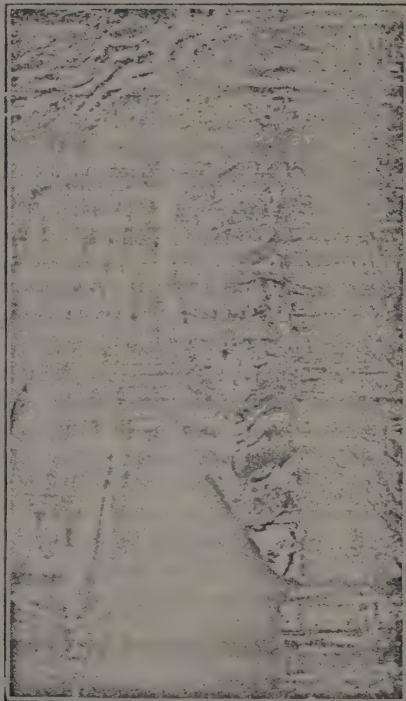
The Colony townsite of forty acres is the original mill town property, and has a number of houses, a store, a hotel, and other buildings, beside several built by the Colony. The printshop, with first story of concrete, the second story (built by the Colony) of brick and frame, is considered a permanent structure. The potato kilns and theatre (originally lumber drying kilns) are of concrete, with brick and frame second story, built by the Colony as a roof-garden dance hall. A three-

story building of colony made brick and colony made lumber has been built, and nearly completed inside, and our permanent buildings will be of brick and lumber from our own lands.

The Kansas City Southern railroad passes through this tract, with a station on Colony property. A siding permits loading and unloading of cars here. The station is known as Newllano.

The main north-and-south highway in Western Louisiana also passes through the Colony townsite.

On One of Llano's Creeks—A Picnic Spot



The Farms of Llano

Analysis of soils made by residents and others show that this land is capable of producing in far greater abundance and variety than most people believe. There is poor land on some of the hills, but much of it and most of the bottom land is productive, as Colony experience has amply demonstrated.

The Colony has grown good crops of sweet potatoes, peanuts, soy beans, garden truck, sugar cane. etc. Here, as elsewhere, cultiva-

tion intelligently directed improves the land, so that its productiveness is increased.

It should be remembered in this connection that this is the heart of the long-leaf pine country of the South, and that lumber milling is still almost the sole industry. Farming has been given very little attention, and the small farms here are usually of secondary consideration to the men who work in the timber. For this reason, there is little data of value, and Colony experience and experiments, with some few demonstrations by independent farmers, must supply such information as is available.

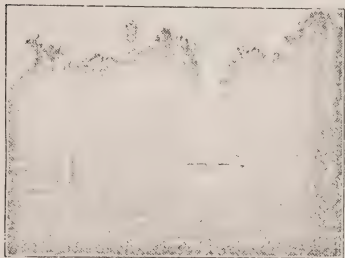
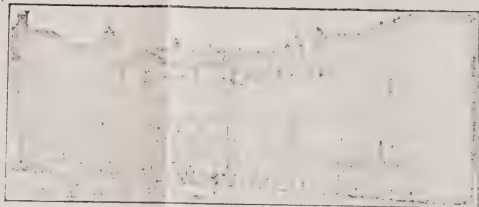
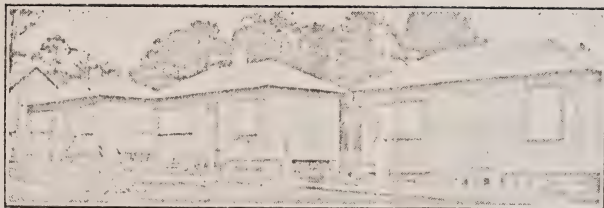
However, there is this certainty: In neighboring parishes it has been discovered that figs and oranges thrive and promise to become important commercial products, while in other parts of the South peanuts have brought prosperity to districts of a precisely similar nature. J. F. Newsom, Agriculturist for the Kansas City Southern railway, a careful and conservative man of wide experience, predicts that the healthful highlands of Western Louisiana will become a foremost dairying region; that the growing of berries and figs and sweet potatoes will make this a highly prosperous farming district. Mr. Newsom bases his assertions on careful investigations. The great dairying region of Wisconsin, producing more wealth to the acre than any other agricultural region in the United States, is very like this one, but not blessed with the mild climate that gives Vernon Parish substantial advantages.

A VARIETY OF CROPS—While cotton has been grown to some extent in this parish and has been the chief commercial crop because of ease of marketing, the developing of a co-operative marketing system will probably make other crops more profitable.

Among these probably will be peanuts, sweet potatoes, berries, fruits, melons, and certain vegetables.

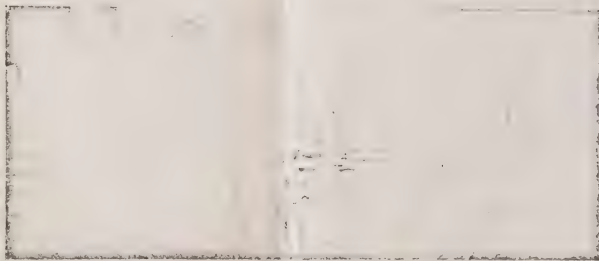
For local markets, for Colony use, and for home use, a great variety of products can be raised—such as peanuts, sugar cane, corn, Irish potatoes, soy beans, all vegetables, plums, figs, peaches, persimmons and others.

CORN—Corn growing as a one-crop industry is not profitable here, but good corn can be made to pay well when handled properly.

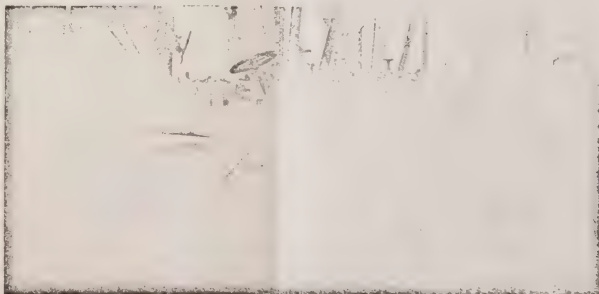


*Top—Two views
of Mano Houses:*

*Center—right, the
Blacksmith Shop;
left, Sugar Cane
Harvesting.*



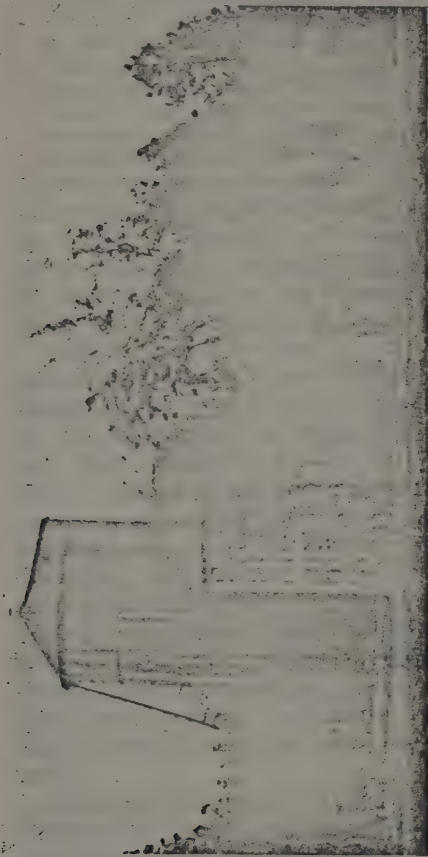
*Below—left, the
Hospital; right,
Planing Mill.*



OATS AND GRAIN—This is not a grain-growing district, though oats are frequently grown as a forage crop, also corn.

PECANS—This is an important industry in parts of the state. The pecan tree grows wild in many places. A pecan orchard adjoins colony lands, and the trees have made good growth in spite of apparent neglect.

PEANUTS—Peanuts yield plentifully and prices are usually good. The Colony plans to grow this crop extensively and to promote its growth in this parish.



The Silos at Llano's Dairy Hold Many Tons of Feed

IRISH POTATOES—Two crops of Irish potatoes can be produced here and can be made a profitable crop.

CANTALOUPE AND MELONS—Melons grown in Vernon Parish are of good size

SWEET POTATOES—These form one of the best adapted and best paying crops grown in this section, and there are a number of potato kilns now built which care for these crops.

SUGAR CANE—One of the main industries of Louisiana is the growing of sugar cane and the making of syrup and sugar. It does well on colony lands.

FORAGE CROPS—Perhaps the best authority is the Louisiana State Board of Agriculture and Immigration, which is authority for the following, quoted from an address made before the House of Representatives:

"Now let me say something about our wonderful forage crops, many kinds of which do excellently, the famed blue-grass and equally nutritious Bermuda being our best natural grasses. Alfalfa, lespedeza, the clovers and vetches, cowpeas, soy beans, oats, rye, and so forth, do well. On this subject Dr. Taylor says: "The culture of forage in Louisiana . . . has enormously increased interest in animal husbandry. . . . Bermuda grass and Japan clover combined form a permanent pasturage which will easily carry two head of stock per acre for eight months in the year, and in some cases double this amount."

To this may be added kudzu, now being given a trial at the Colony. This is claimed to be remarkably productive, going from 6 to 12 tons to the acre on the poorer land, and being equal to alfalfa in food value.

VEGETABLES—One of the features in which this district can surpass, or at least equal, almost any place in the United States, is the production of vegetables. There are few that cannot be grown on Colony lands. Some have already been mentioned—corn, beans, peas, sweet potatoes, peanuts, Irish potatoes, etc.—but the list can be extended indefinitely. Tomatoes, beets, lettuce, radishes, cucumbers, carrots, turnips, onions, rutabagas, sweet corn, spinach, asparagus, celery, cauliflower, leek, cabbage, egg plant, artichoke, salsify, parsnips, string beans, okra, lima beans—these vegetables are not only highly productive, but are easily grown as well.

Although the majority of those who live in Vernon Parish do not appreciate the future that is in store for the lands of this district, there are some who are alive to its possibilities.

The opportunities for producing vegetables for the early markets and also for canning are open to much development. The climate is good and the quality of the vegetables is high.

Peas and beans for the table were picked in March.

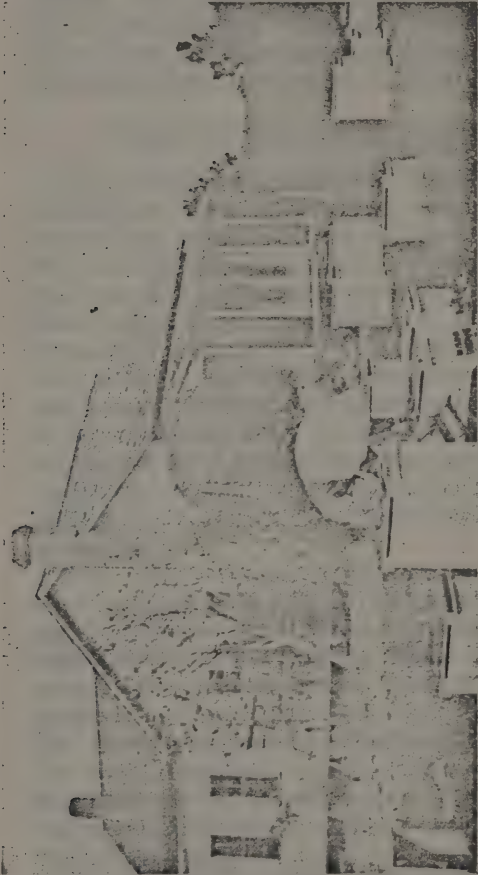
New potatoes were being served on many tables in April.

Some corn for table use was ready on May 20.

Cucumbers were on the bill of fare on May 15.

Ripe tomatoes on June 1st demonstrates what can be done in producing for the northern markets.

The exceptionally long growing season indicates that a cannery can be operated to good advantage, and the Llano cannery has expanded steadily each year to meet the nec-



One of the Houses at Llano's Dairy. The Swimming Pool Is Just Beyond

essity. The shipping of truck for city markets promises to be a remunerative department of colony activity.

Lettuce, radishes, onions, turnips, cabbage, carrots, beets, and other vegetables can be offered most of the year. The quality of these vegetables is high.

Fruit Growing

Orchard work has been carried on, and plans are made for a systematic extension of this work. Plums, peaches, berries, figs, pomegranates, persimmons, and other fruits grow here. The Colony has a variety of plum and apple trees, persimmons, and peach trees out, about 45 acres in all, and several acres of strawberries proved conclusively that this fruit can be made profitable here, with local markets likely to take the full product. Blackberries and dewberries grow profusely and yield prodigiously, showing that in this line alone there is room for profitable expansion. A grape arbor, started in 1923, is doing well.

Colony School System

It is thoroughly realized that there is a fundamental need of an educational system in the Colony which will fit children for industry and life generally, giving them the training that will make them valuable citizens, yet based on a broad foundation of intellectuality so that each child is given the proper concept of life. A healthy mind in a healthy body, carefully trained, imbued with the spirit of co-operation, with a complete understanding of life as it exists, with the power of concentrated thought well developed—this is the ideal towards which the Colony school system is tending.

The school is now recognized by the state school authorities, and is in charge of experienced educators and school organizers of our own choice. The children have an 8-hour school day, six days a week; part of this time however, is used for vocational training in the various industries. Foremen-teachers in the fields, gardens, and workshops now conduct this part of the education, all of them being practical workers actually engaged in the work they teach.

EVENING CLASSES FOR ADULTS—One of the attractions of the Colony is the educational advantages. While its schools are in the formative stage, yet there are many adult classes. Some perish quickly; others endure. Spanish, astronomy, psychical research, correspondence courses, literary subjects German, French, Esperanto, dancing, singing, instru-

mental music, physical culture, aesthetic dancing and many other classes have been formed and carried on for different lengths of time. Teachers are usually found to be willing. No charge is ever made for these classes. This is one of the wholly pleasant features of Colony life, even now while it is in the development stage.

KINDERGARTEN—This department of the school is a very important one, and it takes care of the little ones from two or three years up to the time they go into the usual grammar grades, and teaches them the rudiments of many subjects. Not the least important part of the work done by this department of the school is releasing mothers from the care of their children during the day, so they may go into Colony industries part of the time. It takes women away from the drudgery of unbroken housework and gives them a part in the activities of the Colony.

Delightful Social Life

In a community like Llano, where care and worry are reduced to a minimum, it is not surprising that music should be a popular accomplishment. At the present music occupies much of the spare time of a number of the colonists. Classes in choral singing, in learning the rudiments of music, in instrumental music, orchestras, brass bands, quartettes, and string instruments are held when desired.

Through the dances, the entertainments, and the genuineness of social relations, based on real worth and congeniality instead of false ideals, the social life of the Colony is pleasant and agreeable. Those who for any length of time leave the Colony rarely fail to mention that the greatest loss they feel is the loss of the social life which they enjoyed at the Colony.

The equality of income is the governing factor in social relationships in the Colony. With no artificial differences based on unequal incomes, the residents of the Colony select their friends and associates along other lines. Therefore, there exists in the Colony the only equality that any reasonable person desires—equality of income and of rights and privileges, but no enforced association with persons not congenial.

DANCES AND ENTERTAINMENTS—

These are free, and the Colony has a good orchestra most of the time. A feature of Colony life is the regular weekly entertainment, at which many excellent numbers are always offered. Children are encouraged to learn to dance, and also to take part in all entertainments.

A large hall, with partly open sides, about 80 feet square, has been erected above the concrete kilns, making a dance hall and social center where many of the social and other meetings are held.

Colony Industries and Institutions

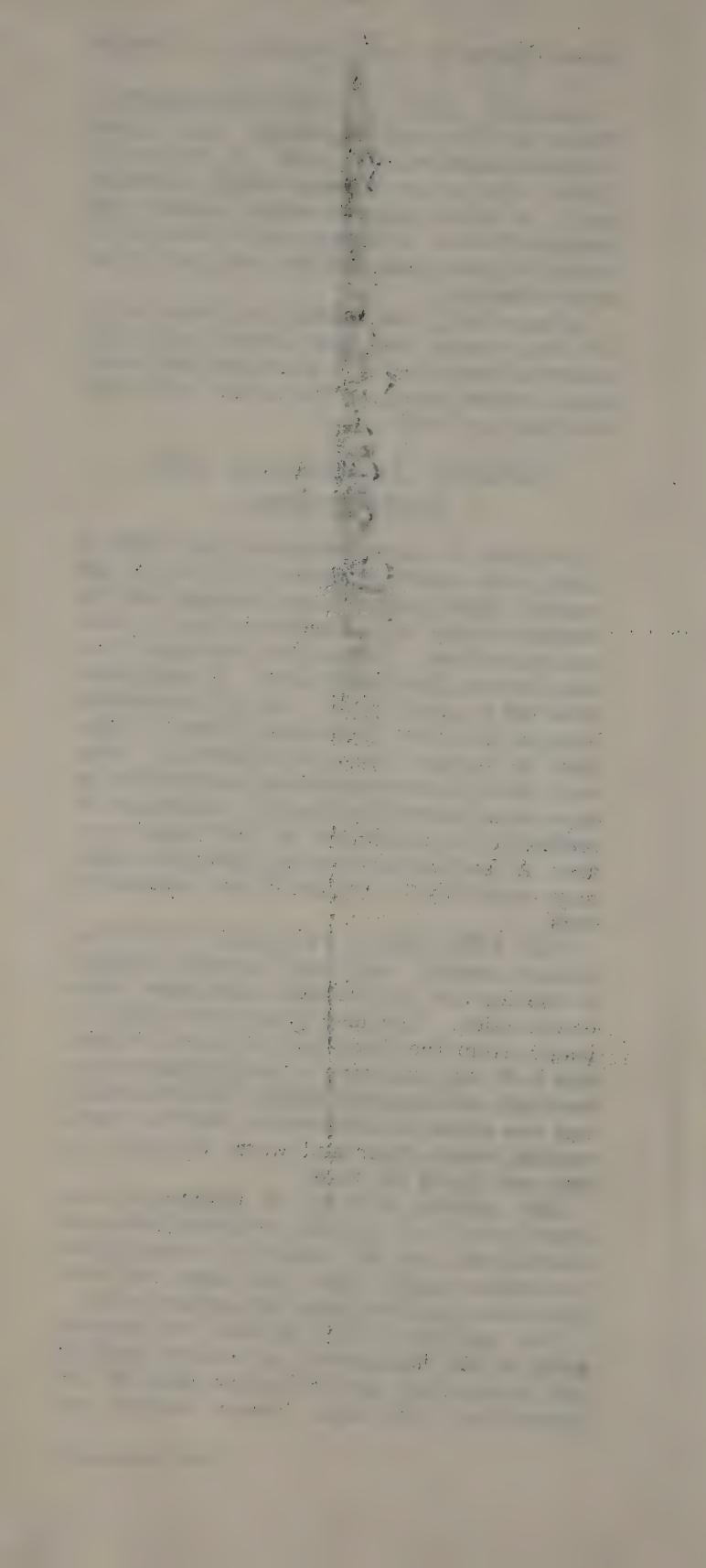
Any list of Llano industries given here is likely to be incorrect before this gets to the reader. Some industries are started, and for various reasons are abandoned—just as they are everywhere. Others not mentioned here may become flourishing ones. A more complete list is given in the Colony periodicals, because it is kept up-to-date. Some of these may be termed “service industries,” being used chiefly to serve colonists, any outside income being merely incidental. Others are intended to be profitable to the Colony—and are. A few are now service industries which may eventually be expanded into commercial ones.

ICE AND COLD STORAGE PLANT.—

Llano's newest and the largest industry is the ice and cold storage plant now under construction. The blue prints show that the length from the front wall to rear 110 feet; width 46 feet, including a loading platform on west side with railroad siding. With the building are ammonia condensers, concrete tank, cooling tower, filter and water treating system and liquid oil trap.

The building will be of permanent construction with brick walls, concrete floors and foundations, and will consist of several compartments: engine room, four large cold storage rooms, and one large ice storage room.

The machinery will include two boilers, each of 150 horsepower, an electric unit of 140 horsepower, an oil engine unit of 100 horsepower, fore-cooler, blower, electric mo-



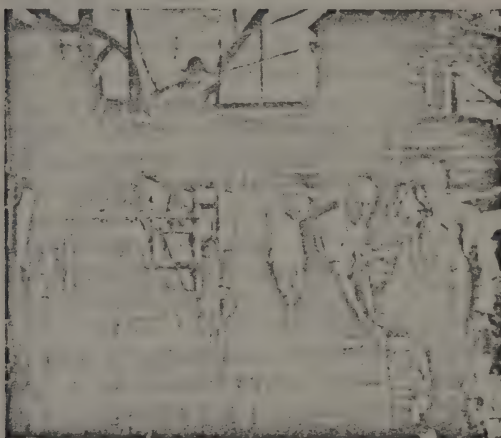
Llano Colony Is Your Gateway to Freedom

tor, core pump and motor-driven house pumps, each of three horsepower. South of these two motors will be a 40 horsepower motor to drive the four ammonia compressors which will have a capacity of ten tons of ice a day.

It is expected that this plant will have a good business in ice from the neighboring towns, as well as having the only cold storage rooms within many miles.

BRICK MILL.—The machinery consists of engine, pug-mill, press, and cutting and conveying apparatus. This has recently been renewed and added to, making it more efficient.

The kiln has a capacity of about 100,000 brick at one time. Brick is made for Colony use and for sale.



Where the Llano Bricks Come From

HARNESS SHOP.—In connection with the shoe shop is a repair and harness-making department. The Colony makes harness and repairs for its own use.

MAIL ORDERS.—A considerable business has been done in mail orders for Colony products—unpolished rice, sweet potatoes, peanut butter, cane syrup, etc.

AMUSEMENTS.—The Colony theater offers programs, home-talent, every week, and many of them well performed. Its moving picture machine shows motion pictures. The desire, however, is to develop Colony talent and resourcefulness and initiative, rather than to rely on merely imported entertainment.

The swimming pool is Colony property, a spring filling an adequate pool, which is pa-

tronized to some extent by neighbors.

The Dances are free, being held on Saturday evenings in the roof-garden, preceded by a community dancing school, open to any one.

The Orchestra of Colony musicians and music students is a group willingly and freely giving its services to the theatrical performances, dances, etc.

WAGON MAKING.—Colony blacksmiths and wagon makers are kept busy repairing wagons for neighbors, though some wagons have been built for the Colony. Most of the timber used is cut from Colony lands and worked up by Colony machinery and Colony workers.

CRATE MAKING.—An industry that flourishes at intervals is the making of crates, which are sold to neighbors. This industry now gives promise of a very lucrative business, and a large veneer lathe is now on the ground to be erected and used for the forthcoming season. This lathe, which will take 30 horsepower to operate, will cut out the gum lumber into crate material fast enough to keep all the men on the place busy, and it is expected that many thousands of crates will be made each season, and the business will probably be increased.

MACHINE SHOP, GARAGE, ETC.—This consists of a machine shop with lathes, drills, etc., a blacksmith shop, with forges, and a garage for repairing autos, etc. All are well equipped and do a good class of work.

BAKERY.—The Colony bakery has served the Colony with bread, pies, cakes, etc., and at intervals supplies outside trade. It is sufficiently well equipped for our own purposes.

PRINT SHOP.—This has a good equipment and turns out a quantity of work. It prints three publications—two weekly and one monthly magazine—beside doing much commercial and Colony job printing. Colony people have mastered trades here, and much of the work is done by these students. Besides Colony and local job printing, a considerable volume of mail-order printing is done, including printing booklets, folders, etc.

HOTEL.—A two-story building with several rooms upstairs serves for the hotel. It has a large kitchen with colony-built range, the usual sinks with hot water piped from

the steam plant, and other conveniences. Meals are served to a majority of the colonists in cafeteria style. This saves much work. The furniture of the dining room is of solid oak, the tables and chairs being simple and durable, being colony-made from colony oaks.

THE STORE.—This is a store and commissary combined where the colonists get their supplies and where outsiders do business with all departments of the Colony. Through the store all Colony products are sold and all moneys due for same are handled. While its commercial stock is not as complete as the usual country store, yet it handles any business through its connections.

The Llano Packing company is a function of the store also. This activity includes the signing up of acreage among the neighbors for the growing of farm crops and vegetables for the Llano Cannery, and for the sale of the farmers' products. Co-operative growing, buying of supplies and marketing, in other words, is the function of this bureau.

CANNERY.—The Llano cannery has been enlarged and modernized and in 1924 has handled several times the quantity ever before cared for, serving both the Colony and its neighbors.

HOSPITAL.—It is a large dwelling, fitted up with beds, and a consulting room and operating room, sufficiently equipped to care for most of the Colony needs.

PEANUT BUTTER.—One of the products for which this country seems extremely well adapted is the growing of peanuts. They reach an exceptionally high quality here. Colony peanut butter, made from Spanish peanuts, is unexcelled. It is planned to expand this into a commercial industry operating on an increasingly large scale from year to year.

THE SAWMILL is one of the Colony's most important industries. It has a four-foot saw, and handles hickory, pine, gum, oak etc. The lumber is used largely for colony purposes, building houses and doing extensions and repairs. Connected with the mill is the planing mill, very well equipped. The cabinet-making branch of this department has built desks, tables, and chairs, builds tops for trucks, and delivery wagons for neighbors, and builds and

repairs furniture. The lathe turns out axe, pick, and hammer handles of hickory, for use in the colony and for sale.

New plans for the sawmill contemplate the reconstruction of this department near the ice and cold storage plant across the railroad, where the mill and the veneer plant will be combined to make an industry which will be a credit to any community, and one which will be equipped to manufacture quantities of a varied line of wood products. It now manufactures potato crates, doors, windows, siding, flooring, weatherboarding, etc.

BROOM MAKING.—This department employs one man most of the time, making brooms for colony use, and for sale at the store.

STEAM LAUNDRY.—This occupies a temporary building, and employs a number of women. It gives the Colony good service, and occasionally does work for the neighbors. It is equipped with a power washer, dryer, mangle and with electric irons.

SHOE SHOP.—This is a part of the harness shop, and is equipped with a full line of machinery for repairing and making shoes. Many hundreds of dollars have been brought into the colony treasury by this department, as well as saving money on shoe repairs.

LIBRARY.—A line of books and a reading room adjoining form the Colony library. There are thousand of splendid books here, and more are received from time to time from Colony admirers, some sending in large boxes of books, and others subscribe for current magazines for the reading room. At the present time this is located in two rooms of the hotel.

EVENING CLASSES.—From time to time classes for adults are organized, these being held evenings, and include such subjects as Spanish, English, Esperanto, Electricity, linotyping, psychic study, character reading, and many others. Folk dancing, physical culture, and other athletic classes are also indulged in at times.

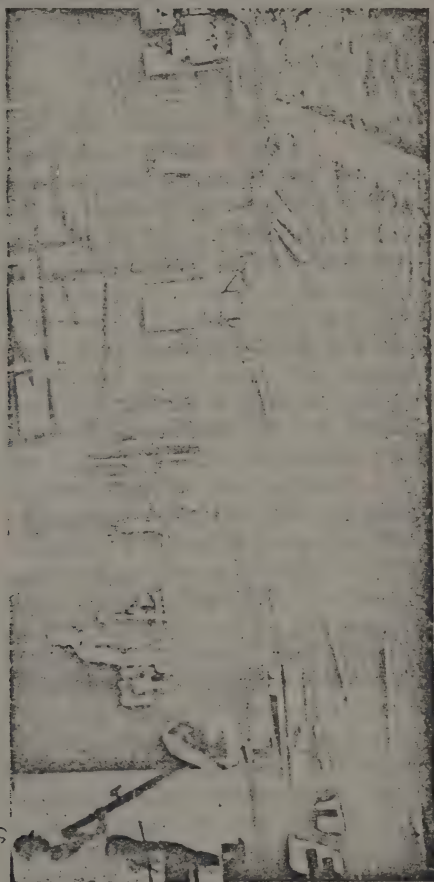
Cost of Membership

Membership in the Llano Colony can be had on payment of what is considered enough to

provide the worker with tools and equipment.

In order to join this Colony and become an equal owner in the assets of the community to have all rights and priveleges as a colonist, the following schedule of membership fees applies:

For a man or woman, \$1,000; for each additional adult member of the family, \$200; for children between the ages of 12 and 21, \$150, and for children under 12 years, \$100 each.



Sawing Up the Logs for Llano's Lumber Supply: a Great Asset

Money is not all that is necessary to join the Colony, however. One must evince a desire to do his full duty in social, educational, and physical betterment; to be willing to work at whatever is necessary to be done, and to be patient and anxious to learn how to become a real co-operator; to abolish greed, jealousy, and suspicion from his heart.

Installment Membership

Many who wish to join have not the ready cash. They may pay in on installments. This arrangement has the special value that whenever the Colony needs men of experience to do certain work it sends for the installment members. If you hope to come to Llano some day, don't put your money in a capitalistic bank, where it will be used against the workers; send it in to Llano. It may be that you have just the experience that is needed and may be called for soon.

One Year's Probation

A new member is taken in on one year's probation. Until a short time ago this provision, while it served to protect the Colony, did not equally protect the individual. When he paid in his membership fee, it was gone from him, and it would have been illegal for the Colony to return it to him. Recently the Board of Directors of the Colony corporation adopted a resolution under the terms of which the amount of the membership fee is received, not as a payment, but as a deposit, and is held as such for one year, unless either the Colony or the applicant within one year, desires that it be returned. The applicant on coming into the Colony, enters into what is called a "working contract" with the Colony. If at the expiration of a year from the date of the working contract both parties desire to continue it, the deposit is then applied as a payment, and after that it cannot be returned. If within the year the Colony becomes dissatisfied with the applicant, his working contract may be terminated, and in such case the amount of the deposit will be repaid to him within sixty days from date of termination. If the applicant desires to terminate the contract, he may do so any time within the year and get his money back, but in such case the Colony will not be *obliged* to repay it until a year from the date of the working contract, and in any event the Colony shall have sixty days within which to pay.

A full membership in the Colony consists of 2000 shares of stock in the corporation. The difference between the cash payment required and the amount of the full membership

may, at the option of the applicant, be paid in cash, or worked out at the rate of \$1.00 per day. When the full amount of \$2000 shall have been credited, the applicant becomes a full-fledged member and his stock is issued.

General Instructions

FREIGHT for the Colony should be billed directly to Newllano, Louisiana, the station at the Colony. As there is no freight agent here, *all freight must be prepaid*. It will then be delivered at the Colony and taken care of.

EXPRESS can be sent here direct, either prepaid or collect, as the Colony has an Express agent of its own.

PASSENGERS for Newllano.—Buy your tickets to Newllano, Louisiana. Should your agent not want to sell to this point, buy to Leesville, and get off at Newllano. Six passenger trains a day go through the Colony, and all will stop here to put down passengers from distant points. All trains are met by Colony representatives.

POST OFFICE.—Direct all mail for the Colony or colonists to Llano Co-operative Colony, Newllano, Louisiana, as we have our own post office now.

DURING PROBATION YEAR the new member has every privilege, every advantage, and every benefit that other members have, except that he has no vote in stockholders' elections or other business deliberations of the Colony. He resides in the Colony, works in the Colony, and at the end of one year he decides whether he wishes to take his stock and become a regular member, or leave the Colony and get his money back.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES consist of kindergarten for little folks up to usual age, grammar schools, under state supervision, but all employing Colony teachers, and high school also under state supervision. The Colony ideal in education is to make **PRACTICAL** men and women; and for this reason all students and most of the instructors put in at least half of each day in industry. The dignity of labor is taught. Night classes embrace a variety of subjects. Short lecture courses are sometimes given. Musical education is among the opportunities offered. The educational opportunities are particularly good.

EMPLOYMENT is guaranteed all who take out memberships. An effort is made to select those best fitted for positions they are to occupy. Each new member registers his occupation and his preferences. Women are given employment also, as are other dependents of membership-holders. A working contract is entered into be-

Llano Colony Is Your Gateway to Freedom

tween the holder of a membership as an employe and the Colony as an employing corporation. This agreement plainly outlines what each party to the contract agrees to do, so that there may be no misunderstanding.

HAVE WE LAND FOR SALE? This question is sometimes asked. Friends of co-operation who do not care to join the colony can buy good land close to us. Write to the Llano del Rio Company, Newllano, La., and state just what kind of land you want.

FARMING will for some time be the chief occupation here. Competent men are in charge. They will plant whatever crops seems best adapted. The farming is all collective ownership, though some of the special crops have been handled chiefly by individuals interested in that work.

HOUSING at present consists mostly of the small temporary structures purchased with the land. A definite plan of building a city will be adopted, and houses suited to the plan will be constructed. Each member will be entitled to a house on an equitable basis that will work no injustice. The exact date of beginning permanent construction must, of course, depend on circumstances. Houses are furnished rent free to colonists. In the city planned to be built, designs of houses must be such as will harmonize with all other houses.

INDUSTRIES are developed under the urge of their greatest immediate necessity. The plan of development contemplates their establishment as rapidly as possible and in the order of their greatest benefit to the Colony.

MARRIAGES AND FUNERALS are asked about. Because of the freedom of social intercourse, and the assurance of being able to care for a family, the young men in the Colony need have no hesitancy about marrying. Funerals are social charges, and the family of the deceased is not required to pay; no profits are made from such misfortunes.

MEMBERS are taken into the Colony as follows: They fill out an Application for Membership to be approved by Colony officials. Then the amount of the membership is paid in. No negroes or Asiatics are admitted to the Colony. The number of persons who may come in on one membership is passed on by the Membership Department and Board of Directors; the rate of the membership is based on the number admitted. Children growing up in the Colony will earn memberships. Women frequently purchase memberships. On the death of a member his stock or other interests may be transferred by will, as same as any other property.

SINGLE MEN are provided for in different ways. Most of them take meals at the Colony Hotel. Some have rooms, but most of them occupy houses, in congenial groups of several to a house.

PROTECTION of the individual members is assured by the laws of the state and nation, but mostly by the colonists themselves. Many prospective members, made suspicious by their experiences in the capitalist world, fear the board of directors may not prove true to their trust. All are elected by the colonists, may be recalled, are responsible to the colonists and also under the law, and must have the fullest confidence of the colonists, or they could not be elected as directors.

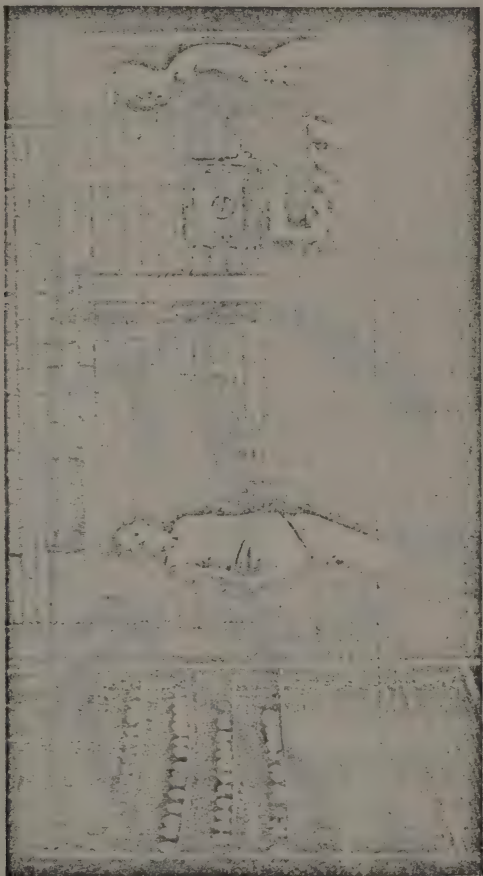
To secure the fullest protection, the Colony is in-

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Llano Colony Is Your Gateway to Freedom

incorporated under the Nevada law, preventing any person from dominating the Colony through ownership of stock. No limit is placed on the number of shares any person may own, but as they do not pay dividends no advantage is gained by owning more than is required. Not more than 2,000 shares may be voted by any one person, regardless of what number he owns.

PRIVATE PROPERTY within the Colony consists only of household effects, automobiles, etc. Individual ownership of livestock is restricted to poultry chiefly, and private ownership of residences has been proven a source of dissatisfaction and trouble. Many members, however,



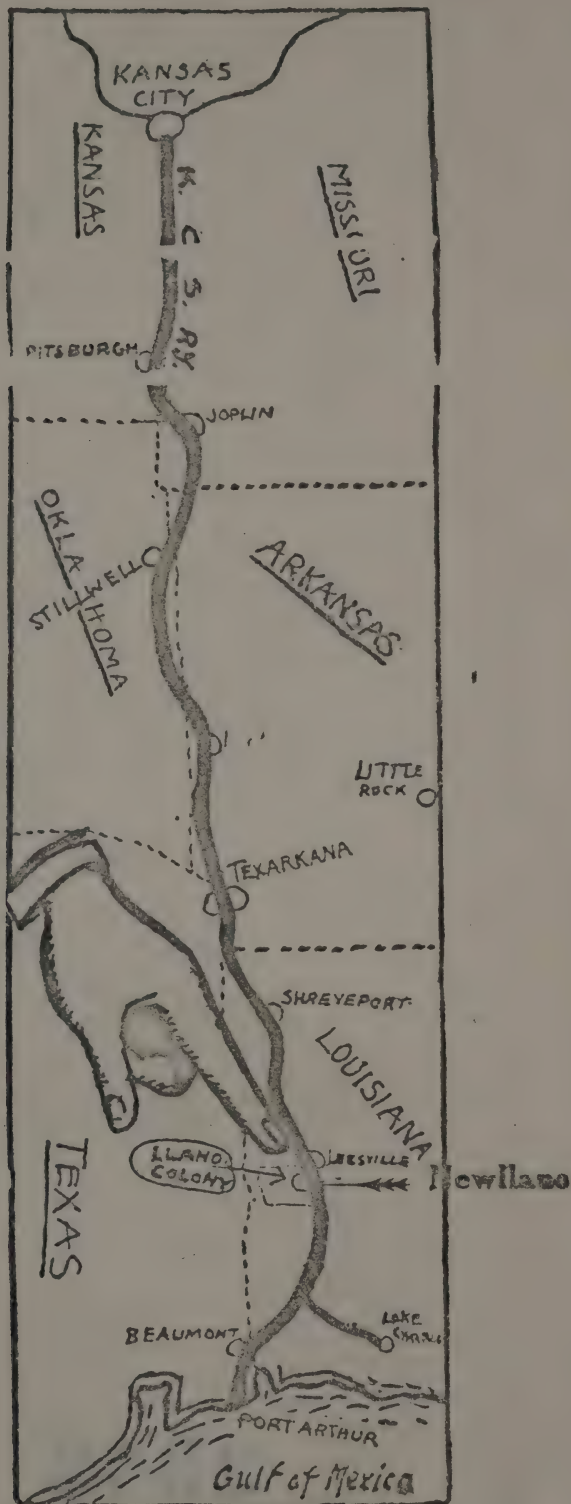
This Is Where Llano's Bread and Cake Supply Comes From—The Bakery

own land and houses in other places; that is a matter concerning them only.

With the assurance of success of the Colony, colonists rarely hold out for individual use anything which their comrades cannot enjoy. Thus private funds are frequently placed at the Colony's disposal, to be used collectively until wanted by the individual, no interest being asked.

MEDICAL ATTENTION.—The Colony includes medical attention in the services to its members, just as it supplies them with other necessities, without making it a direct charge against the individual.

How To Get To Llano Colony



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